

CONTINUED ANOTHER WEEK.

## GREAT SACRIFICE SALE OF

## DRY GOODS! STOCKS! in One

I have bought the stock of the late L. D. Cohen, at a great reduction, and propose to give my Customers the Benefit for the next

30 DAYS.

Come One, Come All, and be convinced that we will sell you Anything in

## DRY GOODS, MILLINERY,

CARPETS, CLOAKS,

—AND—

## JACKETS,

Cheaper than any other House in the city.

H. NETZORG.

ARE YOU AWARE

Of the fact that the Cheapest Place in Town To Buy all kinds of

HARDWARE



STOVES!

Nails, Doors, Sash, Glass, Paints, Etc.

In at the Hardware Store of

JOS. ASE,

Johnson Block, Look at our

HEATING STOVES!

Fully Warranted.



AGENTS COIN

Money-saving Hardware's Automatic Cooker, Latest and best cooking utensil ever invented. Sells at eight. One Agent sold over 1700 in one town. One sample Cooker free to good house. Advertisers matter furnished. For full particulars address W. E. BEVERIDGE, BALTIMORE, MD.

SILVER-WARE!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Almost Given Away!

ELEGANT

UMBRELLAS,

ENGRAVED FREE.

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES!

—At Unprecedented—

LOW PRICES.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

The Jeweler.

LISTEN!

Money Saved is Money Earned.

We are Selling

## BOOTS & SHOES

Of the Best makes in the market, and will give you

Better Value for Your Money

Than any house in Northern Michigan.

Don't Forget Us.

MASTERS & BARRETT,  
SECOND STREET.

### ALPENA WEEKLY ARGUS.

J. C. VIALI, Publisher & Proprietor  
\$1 PER YEAR.

Largest Circulation and Best Advertising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1891.

#### New England's Profits.

From a Speech in the Forty-Seventh Congress by Senator Zeb. Vance of North Carolina:

I am obliged to the Senator from Massachusetts for his lecture and for his advice. The glittering generalities with which he has adorned his discourse strike me I have heard before, but I am not sure. He says my policy is to have everything come from abroad. I deny it. My policy is the simplest one in the world; it is the policy which the boy who has 10 cents to spend in candy or something else will naturally and instinctively adopt, and that is to buy where I can get the most for my money; and that is the policy of the people of North Carolina. The policy of the Senator from Massachusetts is to force me to buy where I can get the least for my money, provided he and his people are the recipients of the price.

No wonder the Senator says he is willing that the Holyokes and Lawrences of his country should be alluded to as examples of the accumulation of wealth. I hold in my hand a paper published in New England, the Hartford Courant of January 12, in which an account of the doings and the prosperity of some of these companies that he speaks of is recorded, and I notice that the "Southington Cutlery Company," which has a protective tariff of 50 per cent. in its behalf to protect it against foreign paupers—

Have just declared a dividend of 73 per cent., making the cash dividends of this company for the past year 201 per cent., which, with \$12,000 in addition added to the surplus, makes total dividends of this company for the past year on their capital stock about 30 per cent.

All levied under this high protective tariff of 50 per cent. on cutlery to protect American laborers! Thirty per cent. in the pockets of the manufacturer is what they call protecting American labor! The laborer is making, according to the census, far less than a dollar a day, and this manufacturing company is making 30 per cent. on its capital.

Now perhaps the Senator or some other Senator can give me an explanation of the following manufacturing stock which I see quoted in the same paper:

Hartford Carpet Company, bid.,—asked, 257.

That will do pretty well by way of protecting American labor, will it not? They put it in as a matter of form to show the profits of the company, but, of course, they divide it all to the laborer, so they have little or nothing left! They use it to endow colleges, build churches, etc!

Willimantic Linen Company (par 25), bid.,—asked 79.

Just a little over 300 per cent. This is doing tolerably well! A good thing for workmen!

And so they run, and the people of this country, the poor men who are putting up brick somewhere in this and throughout the country in the snow, if the ice would permit them to do it, and the hod carriers and the day-drivers and the street-car men, who are running the cars in this city sixteen hours a day for less than \$2 a day, and all those others who are getting the minimum of wages reduced by the free competition of the whole world in this country are being taxed 50 per cent. on their cutlery, nearly 100 per cent. on old bottles they get to carry a little molasses home or a little medicine in, 80 to 90 per cent. on their crockery, 80 to 90 per cent. on their woolen socks to keep their feet warm, 92 per cent. on the flannel that keeps the baby warm, 92 per cent. on the salt that is sprinkled on their meat, and all to make these stocks worth 111 1/2 per cent. and 200 per cent. and 300 per cent., and so on and so on.

#### Tariff Reform by Separate Bills.

The demand of the country for tariff reform, so emphatically expressed in November, 1890, and reiterated this week, must be met by decided action in the Democratic House of Representatives, and in no way can the Democrats of the House do so much to force the Republicans of the Senate to terms as by separate reform bills, each dealing with a single item or several items in the same schedule. The Republic proposed this plan in November, 1890, and it was extensively discussed, not only in the Democratic press, but by Democratic press, Congressmen-elect, the majority of these expressing opinions on it at that time being emphatic in its favor.

Its advantages over a general revision bill are obvious. No general bill that the majority of Democrats would have to defend in the campaign instead of attacking the McKinley bill, and when a party out of power fights a defensive campaign, it stays out, no matter how successfully it defends itself. By forcing separate bills on the Senate and the President, the Democrats can force the issue on the Trusts formed under the McKinley bill, and with this opening can keep the aggressive throughout.

The Barbed Wire Trust, for instance has recently been reorganized. Barbed wire on the free list will open the market to competition and trust.

The Carnegie Steel Rail Trust is supported both by the monopoly tariff and by patents. The repeal of the tax on steel rails would make it impossible for it to control the market, and the building and repairs of railroads would be cheapened with a consequent increase in facilities for marketing farm produce.

Free coal and free iron ores would greatly stimulate manufactures on the seaboard, and the restoration of silver-bearing lead ores to the free list would revive the Mississippi Valley's trade with Mexico, which the McKinley bill has done so much to crush.

Free white lead and paints and free lumber would greatly increase the activity of the building trades. Free wool would so cheapen the cost of producing all forms of woollens that a reduction of from 15 to 30 per cent. could be made on woollens and worsteds to the advantage of home production and without decreasing the revenues. A reduction of 75 per cent. in the duties on window glass would probably increase the revenues, and would certainly help the Glass Trust to realize that competition is the life of trade.

A dozen separate bills, each drawn to illustrate the difference between the interests of Pennsylvania trusts and the interests of the country, would put Western Republicans in the Senate in a situation full of difficulties from which they learn to sympathize with the difficulties of their constituents.

Some of these bills would certainly pass to the President, and, if he vetoed them, it would cost the Republican party thousands of votes. A Republican veto supporting the Barbed Wire Trust against a bill putting barbed wire on the free list would do a great deal to educate the Republican farmers in the Prairie States to the evils of monopoly politics and to the beauties of reform. It would be impossible to deceive them as to the purpose of such a veto, if the bill contained only a single item.

The Republic is very much in favor of giving Mr. Harrison a chance to go on record with a dozen vetoes of this kind, or at least of ascertaining how far Western Republican Senators are willing to sacrifice themselves to shield him from the exercise of his responsibility.—St. Louis Republic.

#### The Demonization that Hurts the Farmer.

The latest reports largely increase the deficiency in the European grain supply. The correspondent of Bradstreet's now puts the expected foreign demand at \$200,000,000 bushels, having advanced his estimate forty millions in the last three weeks. The American farmer is expected to supply nearly two-thirds of the needed grain, and having been blessed with phenomenal crops of wheat and corn he is fortunately in position to feed the hungry mouths of Europe and to avert the suffering that would undoubtedly follow this shortage of crops.

Moreover, this general failure of crops among his usual customers and usual competitors insures him better prices than he has been able to get for scantier harvests in recent years. Forthwith the tariff advocates openly and boastfully count on this wave of prosperity to reconcile the farmer to the McKinley bill and to convert the anger he exhibited against that law last fall into enthusiastic admiration of it the present autumn. They claim, as usual, that all his good fortune comes to him from the tariff, and argue with him as if the McKinley bill had smitten the harvests of Europe with blight and havoc and quickened into amazing fertility the wheat and corn fields of the United States. While no man who can think two thoughts in succession can mistake the real source of the farmers' prosperity the present crop year, or fail to see that the tariff is an immense and unjust drain upon that prosperity, it is unfortunately too true that in periods when agriculture has been reasonably prosperous, the farmer has been in the habit of patiently submitting to any tariff that was not too open in its exactions, provided it left him a comfortable share of the fruits of his own labors to subsist upon. Like the fiddler encountered by the Arkansas traveler, he does not worry himself to repair the holes in his roof while the sun is shining and unfortunately has not been able to repair them when the storm of hard times beat in upon them.

But to-day, more clearly than ever before, he ought to see several facts that illustrate the whole tariff question so far as he is concerned. The first is that for the sale of his surplus crops of grain he is dependent on the foreign market; that the price of those crops is fixed by the competition of that market. A second fact is that he is paid for that surplus, not in money, but in the goods and products of the foreign markets; in other words, all experience shows that foreign trade is and must always be an interchange of commodities, for no nation has a sufficient supply of gold and silver to carry on its foreign trade.

Great Britain and Ireland will purchase from us in the current year more than \$200,000,000 worth of farm products. Her entire supply of money in circulation is only a little

more than the equivalent of \$700,000,000. She cannot pay us \$200,000,000 of that amount, or indeed any large part of it, without unbearable financial distress. She will accordingly pay us in her own manufactures, and in orders for goods and products upon nations who owe her for her manufactures. Now it is just upon these very articles that the farmer gets in exchange for his surplus crops the McKinley bill has purposely put its prohibitions and its heaviest taxes. It has carefully and coldly examined the returns of our commerce for recent years, and wherever it found a considerable stream of foreign articles coming into the country it has raised the tariff so as to keep out or greatly to diminish that stream, professedly discriminating against the foreign in the interest of the home producer, but really discriminating against the American farmer in the interest of the American manufacturer. For that stream of foreign goods seeking entrance to this country does not belong to the foreign producer, but in effect to the American farmer. It is the money which he has received for his surplus farm products, and indeed the only money that he ever can receive for them, and fines and taxes imposed upon it are fines and taxes imposed upon the American farmer.

The McKinley bill, therefore, has with deliberate purpose debauched the Missouri or Illinois farmer can get in exchange for his surplus grain and his surplus meat, and for his debasements or demonization it can offer him no possible compensation. Despite that bill, he is forced, and will always be forced to sell his products in a foreign or free-trade market, at the prices fixed by the world's competition in that market; while by reason of that bill he is forced to buy in a protected market, where the full power of the Government is exercised to run up the price of what he purchases 60 per cent. beyond what it would be in the market where he sells.—William L. Wilson.

#### Evidence of Democratic Growth in Iowa.

In the afternoon of election day, when it was known in the Iowa capital that the largest vote ever polled in the State was being cast, there was fear in Democratic quarters and exultation in Republican ones. The stay-at-home Republican vote had been the night-mare of the Democratic manager from the day the State headquarters were opened. In every calculation that was made the stay-at-home Republicans cast a shadow upon the figures. Of course, the Democrats expected gain, but if that army of men, supposed to be included in the stay-at-home Republican vote of two years ago, was to come out as a reserve force at this election they had taught themselves to believe that all was lost.

The election of the entire State ticket in a poll exceeding the highest vote ever before cast in the State, is, however, but a fulfillment of the prophecy which has been written in Iowa election returns for more than ten years past. Garfield's majority in Iowa in 1880 exceeded 80,000. Two years later the State was effected in some degree by the violent political reaction which swept over the country in 1882, but not to any considerable or appreciable extent. The solidity of the Republican line was being broken, but there were then few converts to Democracy. In 1884 the Democrats, Greenbackers, Laborites and other elements of opposition united upon a fusion electoral ticket composed of seven Democrats and six Fusionists. This combination made a deep impression upon the gigantic Republican majority of four years earlier, and Blaine found himself with 30,000 less majority in the State than Garfield had.

When the tariff-reform campaign of 1888 came, the fusion between the Iowa Democrats and the rag babies and tin rattles of politics had terminated. The party made its own campaign, and came out of it a practical victor, having reduced the Republican majority in the State from 50,000 to 30,000. In the eight years from '80 to '88 it had gained over 74,000 votes, while its great and dominant opponent had gained but 38,000 in the same. The percentage of Democratic gain was 70 per cent.; that of Republican gain 50 per cent. Still, the party was in what was generally considered a hopeless minority. The national party was inclined to look upon Iowa as a land beyond the influence of missionary work and effort. In the campaign of 1892, and again in that of 1894, a few Democrats, among them Wm. R. Morrison of Illinois, then the foremost advocate in Congress of tariff reform, visited the State and addressed meetings of the people upon the issue on which the Democratic party was then uniting. These men were missionaries in the fullest sense of the word. They went into the political wilderness purely for the love of the gospel they taught, and with some risk of being burned by the natives for preaching strange and ungodly doctrines. Their work bore fruit quickly, and the Democratic church multiplied its disciples and grew. Still, in the absence of a victory on State lines, Iowa was considered unregenerate save by those Democrats who could see that the political evolution of the

State had gone too far forward to be turned back.

The Iowa election of 1889 was accordingly, a genuine shock to the country. Nobody had dreamed of the possibility of such an event. The Hawkeyes, Republicans, as well as Democrats, delight to tell a pleasant little story of how Miss Jessie Boies, the Governor's daughter, had a number of trunks packed on election day of that year, preparatory to starting with her father, on a tour of Europe, which they were about to begin at the time the Democratic Convention nominated Mr. Boies. The Governor made but few speeches in that campaign compared with the one just closed. He had no expectation of his election. The trip was postponed, and the story goes on to relate that Miss Boies was disappointed. Horace Boies awoke one morning to find himself famous. He has been a prominent figure in national Democratic politics ever since it was known that he had beaten Hutchison and carried the Republican Gibraltar of the country. His name, hitherto unknown beyond the limits of his State, is now in the galaxy of names discussed in connection with the highest honors of the country. As the first Democrat who has ever carried Iowa on State lines since late in the 40's his election was not a proof that the prophecies of earlier campaigns were coming to fulfillment, but it serves as a basis to indicate the rapid growth of the party since the inspiration of victory growing out of his election has served to strengthen it.

Everywhere the Republican majorities have been decreasing.

This, in fact, has been going on longer than three years, but the returns of the last three elections will serve to show the strong and steady drift of the State. The great victory of Tuesday was not spasmodic. It was logical; the outgrowth of slowly developed causes which have been working for years, and which have all tended toward the triumph of Democracy as a result.—Correspondence of Republic.

#### A CANARD.

The New York Press exposes that "Important Bill" business.

The article credited to the New York Press going the rounds of the papers, in which it is alleged that unfavorable action has been taken in the New York Legislature against the Royal Baking Powder, proves to have been a canard, gotten up and circulated by opposition bakers powder makers for purposes quite apparent to every one.

The New York Press, in exposing the fraud, says: "No such legislation as that stated in this article has ever been had in this State—or in any legislation, to our knowledge." The lie is made from whole cloth. The Press disclaims any responsibility for the publication, and objects to being made a party to such methods adopted by some bakers powder manufacturers in their efforts to substitute their goods for others now in use.

#### Weather.

The following will show the temperature at the cities mentioned below—observations being taken simultaneously by U. S. weathers, at 8 o'clock p. m., during the week ending November 15th, 1891:

the week ending November 15th, 1891:	
5 O'CLOCK P.M. OBSERVATION.	
Day observation was taken,	9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Alpena.....	42 46 40 34 28 40 34 28 40 34 28 40 34 28 40 34 28
New York city.....	54 56 54 52 50 42 40 38 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24
Buffalo.....	62 64 62 60 58 42 40 38 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24
Marquette, Michigan.....	38 42 36 30 24 36 30 24 36 30 24 36 30 24 36 30 24
Chicago, Illinois.....	46 42 36 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4
Bismark Dakota.....	44 32 18 16 10 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 -2 -4 -6 -8 -10 -12
Detroit.....	56 52 46 40 32 36 32 26 24 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4

#### Council Proceedings.

The Common Council of the city of Alpena, met in regular session, in the Council Room, November 16th, 1891, and was called to order at 7:30 o'clock by the Mayor.

PRESENT—Michael O'Brien, Mayor; Wm. A. McDonald, recorder, and Aldermen Alpern, Fournier, Pack, Bowden, Placie, Guyott, Crawford, Murphy, Campbell, Daoust and Englefield.

Journal of previous sessions read and approved.

#### UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Ordinance No. 43, new series, relative to the construction of sidewalks, was put upon its third reading.

Moved by Alderman Bowden, that Ordinance No. 43, new series, relative to the construction of sidewalks, be put on its final passage.

Moved by Alderman Alpern, as an amendment, that in section 2 of the real and personal estate, the word one-fifth be stricken out and one-tenth be inserted in its place. Carried by vote as follows: Ayes—Alpern, Fournier, Pack, Bowden, Placie, Guyott, Crawford, Campbell, Daoust and Englefield. Nays—Murphy.

The United States Government tests (Chemical Division, Agricultural Department) show Royal Baking Powder a cream of tartar powder superior to all others in leavening strength.—See BULLETIN 13, AG. DEP., p. 599.

I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest.

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D., Prof. Chemistry Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist Chicago Board of Health, etc.

I have found the constituents of Royal Baking Powder to be of a high degree of purity, free from adulteration or admixture of deleterious substances.

J. W. MALLIST, Ph. D., F. R. S., Prof. of Chemistry, University of Virginia.

The original motion as amended was put and carried by vote as follows: Ayes—Alpern, Fournier, Pack, Bowden, Placie, Guyott, Crawford, Campbell, Daoust and Englefield. Nays—Murphy.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 43, NEW SERIES.

An ordinance relative to the construction and repair of sidewalks, and to provide for the levying, assessment, and collection of taxes, to defray the expense thereof, and to repeal all ordinances conflicting or inconsistent herewith.

SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained by the Common Council of the city of Alpena, that all sidewalks and crosswalks which shall hereafter be constructed within the city of Alpena, by order of the Common Council, shall be constructed in the following manner, unless otherwise ordered, viz: The street shall be surveyed, if the Street Commissioner deems it necessary, the ground shall be graded, and such sidewalk shall be constructed upon a uniform grade, as given by the City Engineer, six feet wide, except as hereinafter provided, of good, sound pine or hemlock plank, laid crosswise of said walk, resting on not less than three bearings, the outer end of which shall not be less than two inches from the end of the plank, said plank shall not be less than two inches thick, and square at six or more than twelve inches wide, and resting upon sleepers not less than four inches square, and nailed by thirty penny nails, with at least two nails in each bearing.

The crosswalks shall be constructed of plank and sleepers such plank to be at least three inches thick and not less than twelve inches in width, with to extend to the curb, or outer line of the pavement, when said sidewalk is constructed in plank, which are also to be three inches in thickness, and spiked with sixty penny nails in the same manner as herein provided for the sidewalks, and the sleepers for crosswalks shall be laid four feet apart from center to center, and no more, and all plank to be laid so as to break joints. Provided, however, that such sidewalks may be constructed of brick, stone, flagging or asphaltum.

SECTION 2. The expense of building, repairing, grading and planking all sidewalks and crosswalks shall be assessed and paid by general tax levied on the city, at the time of determining the same to be raised by tax on the city for the purpose of defraying the expenses and liabilities of the city, and paying the same, as provided in sections 24 and 27 of the charter, by tax for the purpose of paying the expense of building and repairing all sidewalks and crosswalks during such year, such sum shall, by resolution, be distinctly stated, and shall not exceed one-tenth of one per cent. on the valuation of the real and personal estate within said city, according to the assessment for the year in question, and shall be levied on the city, and no more, and all sidewalks during that year, then no further building or repairing of sidewalks or crosswalks shall be ordered or permitted by the Common Council during the remainder of that year. Provided, however, that as taxes are collected the Treasurer shall set apart such portion or percentage of the same as shall be required for the purpose of said sidewalks, as a sidewalk fund, and the fund shall not be used for, or diverted to, any other purpose.

SECTION 3. No sidewalk or crosswalk shall be built or repaired unless and until the same shall be ordered by the Common Council, duly passed and voted by a majority of all the Aldermen of said city, except that when a walk is so far out of repair as to endanger the safety of men or horses, the Street Commissioner may order the same, and make said sidewalk, subject, reporting his duties in reference thereto at the next regular meeting of the Council.

SECTION 4. Ordinance number 31, entitled "An Ordinance relative to the construction of sidewalks, and to provide for the levying of taxes to defray the expense thereof," passed by the Common Council of the city of Alpena, August 20th, 1873, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with, or contravening the terms or provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

From Fred A. Rice, presenting a plat of

Frederick's addition to the city of Alpena.

Moved by Alderman Campbell, that the same be accepted and approved of by the Council when said addition is properly acknowledged and the streets are properly dedicated to the city. Carried by unanimous vote.

From Fred A. Rice, presenting a plat of the deChampane addition to the city. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers to report on at next meeting, by the Chair.

From the Committee on Streets and Sewers, recommending that Deadman's second addition to the city be approved of when the same is properly acknowledged, and lot No. 11, of said addition, together with the streets and alleys be dedicated to the city.

On motion of Alderman Alpern, the report was accepted and recommendations concurred in, by unanimous vote.

From F. A. Rice, stating that the Alpena Sanitarium corporation would like permission to lay a sewer across River street to alley, and from thence to the bay shore.

On motion of Alderman Alpern, the request was granted, by unanimous vote.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From the Comptroller, recommending the referring of several bills to the Committee on Ways and Means. On motion bills were referred.

From the Police Justice, a report for the month of October, showing that there had been 25 arrests made and that he had collected and paid into the city treasury fines to the amount of \$62.40.

Moved by Alderman Alpern, that the report be received and placed on file, and the Comptroller instructed to charge the City Treasurer with the same. Carried by vote as follows: Ayes—Alpern, Pack, Bowden, Placie, Guyott, Crawford, Murphy, Campbell, Daoust and Englefield.

Moved by Alderman Alpern, that there be a special committee appointed, by the Chair, to examine the books of the police justice, and report at the next regular meeting. Carried by unanimous vote.

The Chair appointed as such committee Aldermen Alpern, Fournier and Campbell.

From the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending the payment of the following bills:

Harshaw & Kimball.....\$32.00  
Phelps & Co.....2.50  
J. J. & Co.....5.00  
Beach & Alger.....3.00  
Harshaw & Kimball.....15.00  
Harshaw & Kimball.....15.00  
Alpena Industrial Works.....26.00  
Alpena Electric Light Co.....10.75  
J. E. Denton.....12.00  
Williams & Cheney.....27.00  
Harshaw & Kimball.....6.00  
J. E. Denton.....4.00  
Harshaw & Kimball.....6.25  
Holmes & Reynolds.....23.00  
H. L. Folk.....12.00  
John Greenleaf.....11.00

Moved by Alderman Alpern, that the report be received and placed on file, and the Comptroller instructed to charge the City Treasurer with the same. Carried by vote as follows: Ayes—Alpern, Pack, Bowden, Placie, Guyott, Crawford, Murphy, Campbell, Daoust and Englefield.

Moved